Name of Company	State	Consumer	Date of largest pending bills
	Haryana	HSEB	10-4-1984
		Haryana TPS	9-4-1984
	Punjab	PSEB	25-1-1986
		Ropar	9-9-1986
NCL	Uttar Pradesh	UPSEB	
		Obra TPS	8-1-1969
		Harduaganj TPS	2-2-1974
		Panki TPS	24-2-1977
	Delhi	DESU	1-3-1985
	Punjab	PSEB Ropar TPS	1-11-1985
		Bhatinda TPS	9-3-1977
	Rajasthan	Kota TPS	19-11-1982
		NTPC (Singrauli TPS)	1-12-1985
		Badarpur TPS	8-1-1981
		Nasik TPS	12-9-1986
	Gujarat	GSEB	24-11-1981
	Haryana	HSEB	21-6-1983

(c) The heavy outstanding dues from the Electricity Boards are affecting the ways and means position of Coal India Limited. Yearly interest at the bank rate on the outstanding dues from various State Electricity Boards as on 31.12.1986 after adjusting the acceptable deductions and the dues for credit for 7 days comes to Rs. 91.0 crores.

In the meeting held in the Department of Coal on 22.12.1986, the problems of coal supplies to power stations|electricity Boards including outstanding dues were discussed and the State Electricity Boards, and other Utilities were asked to clear all undisputed bills within 2 months from 22.12.1986 with interest. They were also advised that the disputes should be settled through arbitration.

Energy Conservation Programme

588. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the fiscal incentives and subsidies available in the country for the purpose of energy conservation given by Central and State Governments;

(b) whether Government have delicenced from the scope of the IDRA, 1951 of manufacture of certain equipment with a view to encourage the exploitation of alternate sources of energy; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what other policy decisions have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Details regarding the fiscal incentives and subsidies given by the Central and State Governments to encourage conservation of energy and exploitation of alternate sources of energy are indicated in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 20]

(b) With a view to encouraging the exploitation of alternate sources of energy, the Government of India have delicenced from the scope of Industrial Development and Regulations Act, 1951, the following items for manufacture:—

(i) Equipment upto 5000 KW for mini and micro hydel systems.

(ii) Electric Vehicles.

(iii) Solar insulation.

(iv) Installations and devices for the harnessing of

—Wind Power

—Bio-mass & biogas energy

—Geo–thermal energy

—Tidal power and sea power

(c) The other policy decisions include assistance from financial institutions for the manufacture and installation of renewable energy systems and delicensing the import of most of the equipment needed for the exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy.

Production of synthetic detergents

589. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of synthetic detergents in the country;

(b) whether any of the companies manufacturing the detergents have any research and analysis facilities; if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that these detergents are health hazards and have adverse biological effects on human body; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The production of synthetic detergents in the year 1985-86 is estimated as follows:—

Organised sector: 1.86 lakh tonnes

Small Scale Sector: Around 3.50 lakh tonnes

(b) Most of the companies in the organised sector such as M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., M/s. Tata Oil Mill, M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd., M/s. Swastic Household etc. have research & analysis facilities in their units. Some of the small scale units are having testing facilities.

(c) and (d) The Indian Standard Methods of Safety Evaluation of Synthetic Detergents Method of Test for Irritant Potential of Synthetic Detergents has been published. These standards are not static. but dynamic and can be reviewed from time to time in the light of technological and other important developments which have a bearing on these standards. The National Productivity Council in collaboration with M/s. Indian Toxicological Research Institute of Lucknow is examining the various aspects relating to health hazards caused by the use of the detergents. The Government will take appropriate action if necessary on receipt of the report.

Mini-Micro Hydel Projects

590. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish mini-micro hydel power projects in the country particularly in those States which are facing acute power shortage, such as Bihar;